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THE REGIONAL FORESTER
NEW MEXICO

THE FOREST PIONEER



REGION 3 1940 SECOND QUARTER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
REGIONAL LIBRARY - REGION 3

EDWARD A. SHERMAN

By Frank C. W. Pooler

Assistant Chief Edward A. Sherman passed away on March 27 at the age of 69 years from a heart attack while asleep, after working up to the day before.

As one of his "boys" I knew him longer and better than most R-3 men, having worked with him in Washington in 1907 when we were serving three months' details from the field. He entered National Forest work under the General Land Office in 1903 and as Forest Supervisor of the Bitterroot, Hellgate, Lolo, Bighole and Missoula National Forests in R-1 and of the Sequoia in R-5; as head of the general inspection office in R-1 and later as Regional Forester in R-4; as Washington Chief of Lands, Associate Chief of the Forest Service for many years, and finally with retirement approaching as Assistant Chief on special assignments, Mr. Sherman rendered noteworthy service. It was Mr. Sherman, for example, who sold the Forester and later the Lands Chiefs on the need for a general land classification as a substitute for individual June 11 examinations and stopped the honeycombing of the Forests with homestead listings of doubtful permanent agricultural value. That was probably his biggest single contribution to the Service, but another one of great importance was his drive for land exchange legislation and his continuing participation in the land exchange business to his dying day.

Mr. Sherman had suffered from heart trouble for years. This restricted his field travel, but did not prevent him from rounding out his field work to a point that he was able to record some field travel on practically every National Forest in the United States as of several years ago. Typical of one side of a many-sided man was a trip he made with me several years ago in which we swung through quite a number of the R-3 forests and crossed the Tonto and Coronado in midsummer with temperatures running from 110 to 112 daily. Enroute we stopped at the Promontory Lookout tower on the Sitgreaves, and although under doctor's orders to avoid exertion and dodge high elevations, he first looked longingly at the tower and finally climbed the 25 foot ladder leading to its inside stairs, which he negotiated flight by flight until the top of the 115 foot tower was reached - a feat that he enjoyed with a mischievous school boy relish, but which he probably never again undertook to duplicate.

A wonderful story teller, a very human administrator and a loyal, lovable friend, he has left behind him a host of admirers in and out of the Service who though sorrowing in his death are really glad that it could come with suddenness and while he was still in the Service harness and filling an honored place on the active list where he will be greatly missed. His many R-3 friends join me in sympathy for Mrs. Sherman in her irreparable loss.

OPERATION

MR. PUTSCH RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON DETAIL

Llew Putsch, Regional Training Officer, was back at his desk April 8 after a detail of three and one-half months in the classification section of the Personnel Management division.

The Classification Act has not been extended to the field so far, but has actually been applied in the field by the Forest Service. Putsch's detail was with a view to preparing for the time when the classification set-up may be extended to the field by Congressional action.

The detail included two weeks in the classification section of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Putsch arrived at Washington about the time a record cold wave did. He said, "I hadn't seen so much ice skating since I was a boy in Missouri."

MR. BROADBENT VISITS RO

Mr. Sam Broadbent, formerly with the Forest Service at Washington, D. C. and now with the Division of Investigation in the Bureau of the Budget, made an informal visit to the Regional Office on March 5. He was enroute west.

SUPERVISOR WINN RETURNS FROM WO DETAIL

Forest Supervisor Frederic Winn of the Coronado who spent three months on detail in the Washington Office returned to the Region the latter part of March.

MR. LEON WOLCOTT A TONTO OFFICE CALLER

Mr. Leon Wolcott, of the Secretary's Office, Washington, D. C., was an office caller on February 12. He, with Dr. Louis H. Bean, Economic Adviser to the Secretary, and Mr. Kirby arranged a trip to the field. They went to Payson, Indian Garden, over the Control Road to Pine and returned to Phoenix. This trip touched all of our resources and afforded an excellent opportunity to acquaint these men on the ground with our activities and problems. (Tonto Bulletin)

SIMPSON SPEAKS

The bi-monthly seminar of the local meteorological University and Weather Bureau association was held in the Physics Building of the University on the evening of March 28. Mr. A. A. Simpson was guest speaker. He discussed meteorological considerations with respect to forest fire control.

WANTED - POCKET-SIZE LOCOMOTIVES!

The Kaibab Form 929-B-C fire reports include a one-acre railroad right-of-way fire on July 17, 1939 that was suppressed in a rather novel manner. Senior Fire Guard Pete Gonzales stated under remarks, "A few minutes after I arrived at this fire a freight train with a double-header opened their steam jets and put most of this fire out."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following transfers were made in April:

Administrative Assistant Bailey F. Kerr from the Lincoln to the Coronado to fill the position vacated by the retirement of L. W. Hess.

Boyd Parker, second clerk on the Tonto, was promoted to Administrative Assistant and transferred to the Lincoln.

Rolland J. Goodell transferred from the Apache to the Tonto to fill the position vacated by Mr. Parker.

Ranger Clyde P. Moose of the Payson District, Tonto, transferred to the Cave Creek District and Stanton Wallace of the Chalender District, Kaibab, replaced Ranger Moose on the Payson District of the Tonto.

V. J. Schroeder, Ranger-at-large on the Cibola, took charge of the Chalender District on the Kaibab.

COMPARATIVE REPORT ACCIDENT SUMMARY

Region 3 (Not Including CCC Enrollees.)

Month	Workers	Injuries	Man Days	Frequency Rate :: per 10,000 Man Days	CCC :: Per 10,000 Man Days
Dec. 1939	1032	6	3.12		.47
Jan. 1940	1067	5	2.42		.79
Feb. 1940	1086	4	2.00		1.20

No fatal accidents during period covered.

For December, the Washington Office report showed 153,632 man-hours worked. To secure the frequency rate in column 4 above for that month, multiply 1,000,000 by the figure in column 3 and divide by 153,632. This will give 39 upon the basis of one million man-hours. Now divide 39 by $12\frac{1}{2}$ and you will have 3.12 as the frequency rate per 10,000 man days.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

At the spring fire control training meeting of Coronado forest officers, an invitation was extended and accepted by several members of the Mexico Forest Service. Attending the entire session and participating therein were:

Ivg. Antonio Yuriar, Chief, Forest Service

Tomas Morena, Forest Inspector

Juan J. Sarabia, Forest Inspector

all of the State of Sonora, Mexico. The marked decrease in international fires along the border in the past two years may be attributed to the cordial relations which have been developed between the two Services on either side of the border.

SITGREAVES FIRE ANALYSIS

Ranger Thompson of the Sitgreaves N.F. has submitted an interesting analysis of 1939 fires on that Forest. Out of 205 fires, only 14 were man-caused. This was seven less than the 9-year average of 21. Local people were responsible for eight, outsiders six. Smokers topped the list, being responsible for nine. Another interesting fact brought to light is that fewer man-caused fires were started on days of high hazard, indicating that forest users recognize the extremely hazardous conditions and are more careful at those times. The analysis also shows that the Forest receives splendid cooperation in fire suppression on the man-caused fires.

EFFICIENT HANDLING OF FIRE FIGHTERS' TIME SLIPS

Deputy Fiscal Agent Harley, returning from a detail to the Coconino as special disbursing agent in connection with their recent baptism of fire, expressed high praise of the manner in which the time of fire fighters was obtained, recorded and checked as a basis for cash payments. Systematic organization consisted of a note book record of the time of departure and arrival of all men. Crews filed past the time-keeper and were given the number from the time slip, without the name being recorded, permitting a saving in time in placing men on the fire. Upon returning from the first shift the men were required to present their identification number and give their names to the time-keeper who then entered the names on the corresponding time slip.

In dispatching men from camp, trucks were placed in position near the time-keepers table and the men filed past the time-keeper presenting their identification number which was recorded in a note book and then were loaded on to the trucks under the immediate supervision of a foreman so that each man boarded the proper truck. This permitted a rapid dispatch of men to the job and allowed the time-keeper to make his entries on the time slip from the identifying number. The same procedure was repeated upon the return of the men to camp. Also of importance was the plan of selection of time-keepers from members of the Flagstaff Normal College faculty and students, supervised and trained by Executive Assistant Kallaus. Harley remarked that the efficient organization of the fire camps resulted in thoroughly accurate and reliable time slip data, permitting the prompt handling of compensation cases and the quick settlement of differences in connection with rates of pay, etc. on the ground.

SALARIES IN FORESTRY

In "Economic Status of College Alumni," Bulletin 1937, No. 10 U.S.D.I., Office of Education, in table 35, the initial salary of men one year out of college, in forestry, is given as \$2,068, and is exceeded only by dentistry, \$2,250. The average salary for 32 professions is \$1,321.

After eight years, the average salary in forestry is \$2,550 and is exceeded by architecture, \$2,600; dentistry, \$3,300; law, \$4,013; medicine, \$3,032; insurance, \$2,600; air transportation, \$3,150; radio, \$2,800; mining \$2,750; "public office" \$2,650; and research, \$2,555. The average salary for 32 professions is \$2,416.

The high initial place which foresters have held in the salary list is of course due to the large percentage of foresters entering government service at salaries around \$2,000. The later equalization of this scale with other professions is due to the slower process of promotion and less opportunity to secure positions commanding higher salaries, compared with private enterprise.

PINE NEEDLES

22ND YEAR AS A FIRE LOOKOUT

According to the Tucson Daily Citizen, A. T. Johnson is now spending his 22nd consecutive year as a fire lookout at Barfoot Peak in the Chiricahua Mountains on the Coronado National Forest. This consecutive service as fire lookout on one individual lookout exceeds any other record in Region Three and possibly in the United States.

MR. THOMPSON VISITS RO

Mr. P. A. Thompson, in charge of the Division of Personnel Management in the Washington Office, visited the RO in June and remained several days going over personnel management problems with members of this office. He was accompanied here by his wife and two sons.

THE ROBOT LOOKOUT FOR FOREST FIRES

According to the June 28 issue of SCIENCE the robot fire lookout, possibilities of which will be discussed in the forthcoming issue of the Journal of American Forestry, consists of a combination of a photocell or electric eye, designed to respond to a rising smoke column on the horizon, and a highly sensitive thermocouple, similar to those used by astronomers in measuring the minute quantities of heat radiated by distant stars. The thermocouple will catch the glow from a far-off fire. Only when the photocell and thermocouple report both smoke and fire will the apparatus sound the alarm, notifying a distant operating station by radio or wire connection.

The apparatus has its limitations. As designed at present, it will tell of the presence of a fire within its range of vision, but it lacks the judgment supplied by a human observer in sensing the actual location of fire, and the degree and direction of its spread. It will therefore, probably not replace human observers, but may prove useful as a supplement to their vigilance.

DELIVERING SUPPLIES TO FIRES BY AEROPLANE

A report from Region 5 indicates that they hauled 70 tons of supplies by aeroplane during the season of 1939 and delivered supplies to 18 fires. This involved 1,640 parachute loads at a cost of from 4¢ to 18¢ per pound due to a wide range of conditions. Among the Region's recommendations they say that too much emphasis cannot be given to proper organization at the loading field and that definite responsibility should be placed for the checking and passing of all repacked parachutes and that practically all failures can be traced to improper organization and lack of competent supervision at the point where supplies were packaged.

They also recommend that supplies purchased for aerial freighting should be in such package, size and form as to be adapted to delivery by parachute. Glass containers should not be used. In general the report is very favorable toward the use of the aeroplane in transporting supplies to going fires.

WEATHER BUREAU COOPERATION

Through the cooperation of the U. S. Weather Bureau office at Albuquerque with the Fire Control branch of Region Three, a Weather Bureau representative was loaned for an inspection of our fire weather instrument stations.

C. F. Van Thullenar of the Weather Bureau with Allan G. Watkins of Fire Control made a trip which included most of the Forests in the Region. They checked the stations for suitability of site location and analysis of weather factors.

LOOKOUT VISITORS BECOME FIRE FIGHTERS

Supervisor Arthur reports that during June a number of out-of-state tourists were visiting Mt. Sedgwick lookout when a fire was reported. The fire guard went to the fire, accompanied by the visitors, and reports that they not only rendered good fire service but got a big kick out of the experience.

INDIAN SMOKE SIGNALS

In the June issue of the "Indian Smoke Signals" the Indian fire pump has a large advertisement on the back with a picture of Taos Pueblo Indians shown with the Indian pumps. The advertisement reads: "When Indians use Indians that's real news." The photo shows a group of Indian fire fighters with their Indian fire pumps, resting after fighting a fire at Pueblo Canyon, Carson National Forest, New Mexico.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

ORIGIN OF AUSTRIAN PINE ON THE CIBOLA

Light is thrown on the mystery of the presence of Austrian pine in the Sandia Division, Cibola National Forest, by a letter from H. B. Hammond, Laguna Beach, California. (The finding was mentioned in Daily Bulletin of November 13, 1939).

Mr. Hammond was Forest Ranger in the Sandia vicinity, when it was a part of the old Manzano National Forest. He became Chief of Maintenance for Region Three before retiring and going to California. Noticing reference to the Austrian pine, in the FOREST PIONEER he wrote as follows:

"In the spring seasons of 1909 and 1910 there was a good deal of experimental planting on the Sandia mountain. The greater portion of this was with seedlings from the Forest Service nursery. Complete records of the location of the various areas were on file in the Supervisor's office in Albuquerque, but files of that age have no doubt been destroyed. Many of the areas were in the vicinity of the first aspen stand that one sees in going over the Loop road in Tejano Canyon. However, a number of the areas were lower down in the canyon, and there were some in Barro Canyon.

"In 1910 Supervisor Mattoon furnished me fifteen pounds of Austrian pine seed. This I planted in carefully prepared seed spots about two feet in diameter and about six feet apart in somewhat irregular rows, depending on the amount of slash encountered. At the first hairpin turn just above Tree Springs there is a small open space that was the site of the old Skinner sawmill. At this hairpin turn there is a small gulch coming down from the west. The planting of the Austrian pine seed was done on the mesas to the right and to the left as one looks toward the mountain top. These mesas were both cut-over areas. Another area was in Barro Canyon on the slope opposite a short ski run which I observed there a few years ago. The results from this seed sowing never seemed very flattering due to immediate depredation of rodents and later to the two dry seasons which followed.

"The results from the many thousands of seedlings which were planted were far better. Some years ago I could trace these young trees as they were set in rather regular rows. I noticed, too, that some of them had apparently been cut for Christmas trees."

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTS LOCAL PEOPLE

A sawtimber sale has been made to Mr. Otto H. Griener covering 100,000 feet B.M. of ponderosa pine. The sale area is located within the North Rio Pueblo block of the Rio Pueblo Working Circle of the Carson National Forest. This is the second crop of timber taken from this area, it having been cut over about 1915 by the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole Company.

Mr. Griener operates a small sawmill in connection with other interests, giving employment to the local people at times when they are not employed on their small farms and ranches. This operation is in accordance with the objectives of the Rio Pueblo Management Plan supplying forest products in the form of railroad ties and lumber for the local and general markets and providing employment for the local people.

HE'S ASKING YOU

As a result of a recent series of lectures given for the benefit of State and Private Forestry Divisions from five forest regions at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, Cal Stott of the R.O. contributes to the CONTACT the following queries:

1. On which side of the trunk of the leaning tree is compression wood formed in 1) softwoods, and 2) hardwoods?
2. What does compression wood do for the tree in which it is formed?
3. Is ring shake caused by the sway of tall trees?

He also contributes the answers, fortunately, so if you haven't answered these questions or would like to check up on yourself (or Mr. Stott) read on.

1. In conifers the compression wood is on the underside of the lean; in hardwoods it is on the top side.
2. In softwoods compression wood is formed on the underside of the lean in the nature of a prop. In hardwoods, it is formed on the upper side, perhaps to effect a pull opposite the lean, as in an anchor brace on a telephone pole.
3. This is a common belief, but it is not true. Actually the primary cause of ring shake is disease or wood decay, which seems to separate the annual rings of the tree.

DAILY CONTACT

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLANS

A total of 111,655,000 acres of N.F. land is now covered by either timber management policy statements or detailed working circle management plans. These data were recently assembled by Jack Kern, R-5 training detailer, as part of a Service-wide study in the Division of Timber Management.

Region 3 leads in area covered by intensive plans, with 4,876,000 acres, closely followed by R-2, with 4,830,000 acres. Timber volumes total approximately 420 billion feet, with Region 5's 14 billion feet leading as to commercial stands under complete planning programs. The total allowable annual cut computed on sustained yield basis sums up to 2-3/4 billion feet. Sixty percent of this volume is on Forests operating under policy statements. It is expected that more detailed management plans will replace some of these broad policy statements as demand for National Forest timber increases on those forests and working circles.

W.O. INFORMATION DIGEST

BIG NAME PROPOSED FOR BIG TREE

California's famous Big Tree species, long known botanically as Sequoia gigantea, is proposed for renaming by Professor J. T. Buchholz of the University of Illinois, who has made a close study of this largest of trees and of its relative, the coast redwood, Sequoia sempervirens.

The two trees are so different, he points out, that they should not be included in the same genus of plants, and proposes Sequoiadendron for the Big Tree. "Dendron" is the Greek word for "tree."

The name Sequoia was first proposed for the coast redwood, in honor of the remarkable half-breed Cherokee leader, Sequoyah, who did much for the benefit of his fellow Indians in the early nineteenth century. In 1853 an effort was made to rename the Big Tree Wellingtonia, in honor of the great English general, but for technical reasons that name failed to stick.

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

WHERE OUR LUMBER GOES

According to the lumber census figures for 1934, 101,409,000 feet of timber was produced that year in New Mexico and was distributed as follows:

New Mexico	43,214,000 feet
Arizona	5,999,000 "
Colorado	11,035,000 "
Illinois	10,509,000 "
Indiana	1,490,000 "
Kansas	1,938,000 "
Michigan	4,831,000 "
Missouri	2,655,000 "
New York	1,007,000 "
Ohio	2,119,000 "
Oklahoma	2,038,000 "
Texas	5,700,000 "
To foreign countries	1,681,000 "

The balance went to California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wisconsin in amounts of less than 1,000,000 feet.

EVIDENCE OF RACIAL INFLUENCE IN 25-YEAR TEST OF PINE

(Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 59, No. 12, Dec. 15, 1939)

"Trees grown from seed of ponderosa pine collected in 20 localities in the western United States, including the Coconino and Santa Fe Forests, widely separated geographically or in elevation, were planted on the Kaniksu National Forest in northern Idaho in the years 1911-17. The progenies were grouped into five regions on the basis of their source. These regions were designated North Pacific, north plateau, central plateau, south plateau and east of the Continental Divide. Differences among the progenies in number of needles to the fascicle, length of needles, general appearance of foliage, and rate of growth corresponded to differences among the trees of the parent localities. The conclusion is drawn that these characteristics are strongly heritable in ponderosa pine and will appear in the offspring in any new environment where the trees will grow, at least for more than 20 years of the first generation.

Characteristics as to persistence of needles were found not to be hereditary.

According to the evidence obtained in this study, a progeny derived from a cold climate and grown in a milder climate exhibits slow growth and immunity to frost; a progeny derived from a mild climate and grown in a colder climate has low frost resistance and fails to exhibit the parental characteristic of rapid growth.

The present findings, revealing the existence of racial strains in ponderosa pine varying in rate of growth and hardiness, indicate that a tree's growth rate and hardiness should be investigated critically and the climatic characteristics of the locality in which it is growing compared with those of the proposed planting site before the seed is used for reforestation."

REQUEST FOR WOOD WITH HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mr. Carl Wollner, President of the Panther Oil and Grease Mfg. Co., Ft. Worth, Texas, wrote Governor Miles requesting a piece of historical wood from New Mexico from which a gavel could be made for presentation to the Chairman of the Southwestern Sales Managers conference.

The request was passed to the Forest Service who in turn took the matter up with the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission and it is now learned that the request reached the Museum of New Mexico which furnished a piece of wooden beam taken from the ancient ruined monastery of the Pecos State Monument in their recent excavations there. The Franciscan Mission Church and Monastery were established at the prehistoric Indian Pueblo of Pecos about the year 1620 and was one of the earliest churches in New Mexico. Pecos was one of the largest and most important of the sixteenth century pueblo towns. Moreover, it was visited by the Coronado Expedition in 1541 and from there Coronado left the Pueblo country to go out into the great plains region in search of Quivira.

SECOND CUT ON WING MOUNTAIN AREA

The second cutting, after 30 years, on the area known as the Wing Mountain area of the Ft. Valley Experimental Forest, made it possible to secure answers to a number of questions which are of great interest in future management of ponderosa pine in the Southwest. Answers to these questions are now becoming available. The first cut on the area removed the over-mature and undesirable trees and it was hoped that the second cut would consist of a high percentage of merchantable material.

W. L. Chapel of the Kaibab who was in charge of the sale has compiled data on unmerchantability. This shows that 2.19% of the logs by number and the same percentage by volume were cull. Defect in merchantable logs amounted to 7.46%, making a total of 9.65%, which is considerably below the percentage in virgin stands. This indicates that the early markers removed the most defective material at the first cut and that the second cuts may consist of much sounder material.

Mr. Chapel was detailed to the Regional Office working with Dr. Gill of the Bureau of Plant Industry on an analysis of the records secured on the above operation.

NO SUBSTITUTES OUST WOOD AS TIE MATERIAL

"More than 2,500 patents have been granted in the last 50 years for railroad-tie materials other than wood", says the booklet, "Products of American Forests", issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. But in general, railway traffic continues to move on a wood foundation. J. Alfred Hall and T. J. Mosley, of the Forest Products Laboratory, estimate that about a billion wooden ties are in service.

There is an annual renewal of about 100 ties to the mile, on the average, but several important railroads get along with yearly renewals of 50 to 75 ties a mile. This longer life of the tie results from better roadbed, better construction methods, and chemical treatments with preservatives. In recent years railroads have been buying about 50,000,000 ties a year, compared with nearly 150,000,000 thirty years ago. Three-quarters of the ties are now treated before they are laid.

Cheapness, strength, elasticity, resistance to shock, ease of replacement, and electric insulating properties are qualities of wood ties that account for the demand that promises a continuing market for this staple product of American woodlands.

CLIP SHEET

HIGH COUNTRY TREES INFERIOR IN LOWLANDS

Forest experience shows that individual trees of the same species vary widely in rate of growth, branching habits, strength and stiffness of wood, resistance to cold and drought, and to insect attack and disease. Such characteristics, both favorable and unfavorable to good growth, are handed down through the seed.

The Forest Service pointed out that the importance of the careful use of seed suitable for best results in tree culture has been demonstrated time and again in growing experiments on national forests. One test dates back to 1912, when ponderosa pine planting stock from several regions varying widely in climate and altitude was planted at the Priest River experimental forest in northern Idaho. In their new surroundings, the young trees persisted in developing characteristics of their faraway parents, and the best of the lot were seen to come from seed which originated in regions where climate and altitude were similar to those at Priest River. One low-elevation strain was wiped out by severe cold.

In another Forest Service experiment, Douglas fir seed was collected in 13 widely separated localities in Oregon and Washington, grown to seedling size in a nursery and then planted in four different localities at four different altitudes. Stock from high altitude parents tends to do poorly on lower ground but grows well on different soils of similar climate and altitude.

Other experiments have demonstrated geographic adaptability strains in trees of many other species. These tree-growing experiments have been conducted in several of the 27 national forest nurseries which produce more than 160 million trees a year and use 25 tons of "pedigreed seeds" annually.

CLIP SHEET

MANUAL OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN TREES

The Regional Office library has received a copy of "Rocky Mountain Trees", a handbook by Richard J. Preston Jr., associate professor of forestry at Colorado State College.

Although handy in size, the book devotes 285 pages to a manual of trees found in the Rocky Mountain region (Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Western Texas, Utah and Wyoming). The manual contains 125 plates, each illustrating the distinguishing characteristics and the growing range of one or more species; opposite each plate is a page describing the habit, leaves, flowers, fruit, twigs, bark, silvical characters and habitat of the species illustrated.

Introductory section gives an explanation of extent, character and life zones of the Rocky Mountain region and general discussion of tree characters, etc., with some illustrations; a check list of trees by scientific and common names and by states, and a complete key to the genera. A glossary and an index complete the work.

Among the sources to whom the author gives acknowledgment are Regional Forester Pooler, Arthur Upson and staff of the Southwestern, and officers in other regions of the Forest Service. A Forest Service photograph was used for the jacket.

This handbook would be useful for anyone in the states covered. It is written in the language of the forester, yet the glossary puts the information within reach of the uninitiated. It is purchasable through bookstores or directly from the publishers, Iowa State College Press, Ames, Ia. (\$2.00 postpaid).

TIE BOOM ALONG THE RIO PUEBLO

A striking feature of the New Mexico scenery these days is the short lumber piled in farm and ranch yards, on trucks traveling the highways, in retail lumber yards, and even on railroad sidings with destination "Chicago."

No, the lumber industry has not changed its standards from 12, 14 and 16 foot lumber to shorter lengths. Rather, the short lumber is merely a by-product from another use for timber, namely: railroad ties.

Why the boom in production of railroad ties large enough to flood the market with such huge volumes of short lumber? The answer is that in 1938 the A.T. & S.F. decided to change all ties on its main line from 8' to 9' ties. The Chief Engineer of the A.T. & S.F. explains this as follows: "Nine foot ties are now used in high speed and heavy duty main line tracks, curves, and tangents between Chicago and Los Angeles and in curves only in less important main lines. In fact, the Santa Fe has taken the lead in urging adoption of the 9-foot tie, 7x9" sawn or 7x8" hewn. This longer length gives 12% more bearing surface on the ballast. The 9-inch width reduces the tendency to split when spikes are driven."

The Rio Pueblo District last year contributed 9,323 hewn ties to the huge total necessary to bind Chicago and Los Angeles by rail. Three mills on the Rancho del Rio Grande Grant are operating tie sales under cooperative agreement with the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole Company and produced about 15,000 hewn and sawn ties in the last 5 months of 1939. All ties made in this area are trucked to Las Vegas over the State Highway a distance of from 60 to 80 miles and delivered to the Santa Fe through Gross Kelly and Company. Ties on the Rio Pueblo District last year were cut under small ranger sales providing a maximum of employment for local people. The demand for tie timber has become so great, however, that it has become necessary to advertise to satisfy all prospective tie makers. At present there are 7 separate hewn tie operations on the District, not to mention 3 sawmills whose main product is now ties.

It is estimated that more than 100 families within the District's dependency zone are deriving income directly from the production of ties. All of the tie hacks and mill workers are small local ranchers and farmers who are picking up a little welcome and badly needed change between tending to their crops and livestock.

THE CARSON PINE CONE

EXPERIMENTAL PLANTING OF CORK OAK PLANNED

On June 10, a representative of the Crown Cork and Seal Company, together with a representative of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station and one of the staff members, started on a field investigative trip in search of suitable areas for the planting of cork oak. This is one of the results of the European war, which has cut off the cork supply from that source. If the venture here should prove successful, an industry of considerable importance employing a score or more of people would be created.

TONTO BULLETIN

RED SHANK (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*)

Mr. L. A. Barrett, who before retiring a few years ago, was Chief of Lands in Region 5, has written to this office that the species Red Shank, referred to in the first item on page 9 of the last issue of the Pioneer is technically known as *Adenostoma sparsifolium* and is a shrub that grows from five to fifteen feet in height and is found only on or near the Cleveland National Forest in California and on one or two islands off the West Coast. The shrub has a brilliant red bark and burns fiercely in a forest fire. He also adds that the burl might do as a pipe wood.

FOREST INSECT CONDITIONS IN THE REGION FOR 1939

The annual reports from Forest Supervisors, from individual forest officers and from Dr. J. A. Beal, entomologist from the Forest Insect Laboratory, Fort Collins, Colorado, have been summarized and present a picture of forest insect conditions in this Region for the year 1939.

The bark beetles (*Dendroctonus* and *Ips*) are responsible for considerable killing on the Coconino and Kaibab Forests in groups of reproduction of pole sizes and on current cutting areas of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company and the Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Company timber sale areas. *Ips oregoni* appeared responsible for the killing of the tops, while *Ips integer* and *Dendroctonus barberi* were found in the lower trunks of dying and recently killed trees on both areas.

On the Kaibab North, the examination by Dr. J. A. Beal, Ranger Scott and R. C. Salton, in June and by Dr. F. C. Craighead in August showed no indication of an increase of *Dendroctonus ponderosae* damage.

The Prescott reports heavy insect damage to ponderosa pine in the Horsethief Basin recreational and adjacent areas on the Crown King District. Examination by Dr. Beal during June showed that the most common insect found in the groups of dying and dead trees in this area were *D. arizonicus*, *D. barberi*, *D. approximatus*, and *Ips lecontei*. A general examination of the area was made later in November by Salton of this office and Assistant Supervisor McNelty, from the Horsethief Basin firetower and high points overlooking the area. Several red top trees were checked and found to have large broods of *Dendroctonus* in them. This examination showed an increase in number of dying and dead groups of trees scattered throughout the Horsethief Basin proper and adjacent areas to the extent that control work was recommended.

Damage by tip moth in ponderosa pine was reported from the Apache, Carson and Coconino Forests. This was also noted on the Cibola, Lincoln, Kaibab, Santa Fe, Sitgreaves and Tonto Forests by Salton. However, the damage was normal and appears to have decreased from that of 1938.

Damage by spruce budworm (*Cacoecia fumiferana*) is reported normal and a decrease from that of 1938 by the Carson, Coconino and Santa Fe Forests.

The Carson and Santa Fe Forests report that the infestations of great basin tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma fragilis*) have greatly decreased and conditions are normal except for a few isolated small areas. This tent caterpillar was found in abundance feeding on oak brush and other broad-leaf shrubs and trees on the Sitgreaves and Tonto Forests late in May. However, the damage appears slight.

The Lincoln and Gila Forests report infestations of the fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*) in the native walnut. Specimens were collected and forwarded to the Forest Laboratory for identification and information on damage to be expected from these insects. Very little damage is to be expected from them according to the Laboratory report.

The Coconino Forest reports that cone weevils have practically destroyed the pinon nut crop this year, also that cone weevil or borer destroys a part of the ponderosa pine seed crop each year.

Specimen twigs of damaged pinon were forwarded from the Gila and Cibola Forests to the Forest Insect Laboratory for study and identification of the insects doing the damage. The report from the Laboratory showed the cause of the damage to be that of a scale insect - *Matsucoccus acalptus*. The damage to date has not been severe enough to kill the infested trees.

The report in general indicates that conditions throughout the Region are more or less normal and somewhat improved over 1938.

MR. W. D. MUIR OF AUSTRALIA VISITS R-3

Mr. W. D. Muir an officer of the Division of Forest Management of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, spent April 2 and 3 in the Regional Office and on the following day, accompanied by Assistant Regional Forester Kimball left on a trip which included the Coconino, Kaibab, Tonto and Crook National Forests.

Mr. Muir was particularly interested in fire control problems and had already visited the Lake States, Northeastern states and the South and upon his return to Albuquerque visited the Regional Forest offices at Ogden, Denver, Missoula, Portland and San Francisco. From San Francisco he sailed for Australia the latter part of May.

CHAPEL WRITES ON BROADLEAF TREES

An article on "The Broadleaf Trees of Northern Arizona", prepared by William L. Chapel, Junior Forester on the Kaibab was accepted for publication in the July issue of PLATEAU, the quarterly issued by the Museum of Northern Arizona. Mr. Chapel spent two months on detail in the Regional Office last spring.

MR. HALL DETAILED TO BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Mr. John S. Hall, Junior Forester on the Lincoln, was detailed to assist the Bureau of Plant Industry in a study of a needle cast disease on Douglas fir on the Sacramento Division of the Lincoln National Forest and on other areas of Douglas fir in that general region. The detail was discontinued June 30.

JOURNAL OF FORESTRY ARTICLE BY G. A. PEARSON

"Growth and Mortality of Ponderosa Pine in Relation to Size of Trees and Methods of Cutting" is the title of an article appearing in the April issue of the Journal of Forestry written by G. A. Pearson of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station. The article gives the lowdown on the trees left in 1913 on the Coulter Ranch plots on the Coconino. A large number of the men in the Region have at various times visited these plots and some have worked on the area. The results of three methods of cutting namely, group and light selection and scattered seed tree methods are compared as to progress made in the establishment of a new stand, growth and mortality of the reserved stand by diameter classes. Three curves are presented from which can be read growth and mortality by diameter classes ranging from 12" to 42" d.b.h. under the 3 methods of cutting. This, together with the other articles cited bearing on various management phases, places in the hands of Forest Service personnel charged with the management of ponderosa pine stands, very interesting and sound usable data.

WHAT WE CAN EXPECT FROM PRESSURE TREATED RAILWAY TIES

(By G. W. Harris, Chief Engineer, Santa Fe R. R.)

"During the 55-year period 1885 to 1940, the Santa Fe has treated at its own plants and at other plants, a total of 116,521,467 ties, in addition to piles, switch ties, and bridge timbers, etc.

"As a yardstick for tie performance we have carefully studied the annual renewals on the Santa Fe system, which has sixty million ties in place. It is of interest to note that in 1898 tie renewals per mile of all track were 330. Beginning with 1899, and taking five-year periods through 1938, average renewals per mile for these periods have ranged from 260 in the period 1904-1908, to 100 per mile in the period 1934-1938. Using an average of 3,036 ties per mile of all tracks, an average tie life, based on these figures, ranges from 11.68 years in the 1904-1908 period to 30.36 years in the 1934-1938 period..." (From The Timberman)

WILDLIFE AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

The Fifth Annual North American Wildlife Conference was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on March 18, 19 and 20, under the joint sponsorship of the American Wildlife Institute and the National Wildlife Federation. The American Wildlife Institute cooperated with the National Wildlife Federation in the sponsorship of the third National Wildlife Restoration Week, which was observed throughout the nation from March 17 to 23.

R-3 PAPER AT NATIONAL WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

At the National Wildlife Conference held in Washington, D. C., March 18-20, one of the papers presented was "Report on Upper Pecos River Creel Census, Santa Fe National Forest" by Merle A. Gee of Region Three. It was read by Roger Morris, who was on detail to the Washington Office.

It was shown that Brown Trout provided 55% of the fishing through natural reproduction regardless of a very heavy fishing effort, there being 1,634 fishermen checked on approximately 5.5 miles of stream from May 15 to Sept. 21, 1939.

An undesirable biological trend was demonstrated in the removal of Brown Trout by 2-inch size classes as the fishing effort was directed more and more against the smaller 6-8 inch size class as the season advanced. The reason for this was the heavy removal of the larger size classes early in the season. In the case of the 10-12 inch size class, 55% were removed during the first two weeks of the season. This left slow growing fish and early maturing fish to carry on the work of reproduction in the fall. This group of fish does not produce a hardy, abundant or rapid growing population.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP PLANTING IN THE SANDIAS

Through the efforts of the State Game Department three mountain sheep were secured for planting in the Sandias. One buck and two ewes were received Feb. 5 by Homer Pickens, Deputy Game Warden and they were released on the Simms property in Bear Canyon which is surrounded by Cibola National Forest land. The shipping tags showed that they came from Banff, Alberta and were shipped by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada. The animals were received in good condition and it is estimated that their average weight is about 160 pounds.

This is the first planting that has ever been made in the Sandia Mountains but it is understood that mountain sheep inhabited the Sandias in the early days.

LARGEST WILDLIFE REFUGE

The largest wildlife refuge in the world, 3 million acres of land made up of 1,000 islands stretching 1,200 miles from Alaska toward Asia, has been established by the Federal Government. It will be called the Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge of Alaska. Strict regulations to conserve wildlife resources of the area are now in force.

R-9 DAILY CONTACT

PROPERTY OF
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
REGION 9

MANAGEMENT OF RANGES INFESTED WITH SNEEZEWEEED

Mr. John T. Cassady of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, has issued a brief summary on the management of ranges infested with sneezeweed. Range Management is asking for sufficient copies in order that each Supervisor in this Region may have one, as most of our Forests have some areas infested with sneezeweed in the higher ranges.

TRY THIS ON YOUR VACATION

Forest Supervisor Walter Mann loaned a new book, "A Herd of Red Deer", to the Division of Wildlife and Range Management. The book concerns a herd of deer in Scotland which has been under management for 400 years. In order to study these deer on open Scottish moorland, the author went barefooted for one summer. His personal reactions are stated as follows:

"I have been interested to note the reactions of my own senses. They all sharpened, and I realized, as never before, how they all work together as a complex. On one occasion I caught a cold which temporarily took away my sense of smell and taste. I found my ability in stalking to be much impaired. Sight and hearing, the two senses which I had thought to be chiefly used, were not enough. During the summer of 1935 I went barefoot and after a fortnight of discomfort I had my reward. The whole threshold of awareness was raised. I was never fatigued and stalking became very much easier. This ease in approaching animals was something more than what was gained by leaving off heavy and possibly noisy shoes. The whole organism worked in better coordination."

ONLY 250 REAL LONGHORN CATTLE LEFT IN U.S.

"When Bureau of Biological Survey officials recently reported that there were only some 250 real longhorn cattle in the United States and that of the original herd of longhorns brought to the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Okla., in 1927, only one survivor remained, they did not realize that they were writing the obituary to a cow," according to Science News Letter.

"'Old Red,' a gaunt, feeble cow more than 25 years old, the last survivor of the original longhorn herd, died from old age and freezing temperatures while the Bureau's longhorn report was being circulated. Reared in the mesquite catclaw country near Edinburg, Texas, 'old Red' joined the famous Wichita herd.

"She produced 8 longhorn calves in 12 years. Among her offspring are several of the fine steers in the present herd of 146 longhorns." DAILY DIGEST

METHOD OF COUNTING FISH

On April 2 to 5 inclusive Merle A. Gee of the Division of Wildlife and Range Management tagged wild fish in the Rio la Junta on the Carson National Forest. From the proportion of tagged to untagged trout appearing on the season's catch on this stream a good estimate of the total population and size classes may be obtained. If, for example, 200 trout are tagged before the season is opened and 2,000 trout are caught during the season, of which 50 are tagged, the total population of fish is estimated through the use of the following equation:

$$50 \text{ (tagged fish)} : 2,000 \text{ (fish caught)} :: 200 \text{ (tagged fish)} : X$$

X equals 8,000, the trout population in the stream.

RECREATION AND LANDS

MR. CAMP OF WASHINGTON AN OFFICE VISITOR

Mr. John R. Camp, Chief of the Division of Forest Land Planning, was in the Regional Office June 18 discussing land planning with the Regional Forester and others. Mr. Camp had visited Regions 5 and 6 and stopped over for the day enroute to Washington.

LAND-USE PLANNING

Consumers' Guide of last September contains an article "Making Plans Grow Like Plants" which says in part:

"County and State land-use planning committees are workshops in which farmers, technical experts, and administrators of farm programs pool their wisdom and experience; work out detailed analyses of the land resources and needs of their own communities; scrutinize plans for aid in their communities; and adjust programs to the necessities of their own people. They are a brand new venture in citizen collaboration. Each collaborator has his own contribution to make to better land use. Each has something to learn from the other. Together, their talents are multiplied and their forces generate new energy for the building of a sounder, healthier agriculture... Goal of the county land-use planning program is the development of active farm committees in every agricultural county in the United States. Because conditions affecting agriculture don't stop at county lines, planning must be done, too, by states; so state land-use planning committees are forming. State committees have the job not only of stimulating the work of county committees but also of advising on its direction and coordination. Just as weather and water and markets and prices flow over county lines, so they move over state lines. To be sound, state land plans need to be related to each other and to Federal program. Central clearing house for this is the newly reorganized Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is through this Bureau that the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperates with the State Agricultural Colleges, and with state and county governments in the planning job." (Daily Digest)

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ON THE AGUA PIEDRA SKI COURSE

On February 7, Miss Fisher accompanied by her cousin Baroness Von Rosen were on the Agua Piedra ski course. Miss Fisher at one time was woman ski champion of Switzerland. They were not able to do much skiing on account of the bad weather. However, those who saw Miss Fisher demonstrate her ability stated that she was very beautiful to watch because of her excellent skiing form. She was traveling over the U. S. visiting the different ski courses for the purpose of preparing articles on that subject for some of the national magazines.

Supervisor Merker also accompanied Graham McGowan and Mr. Rosenberg, a representative of Harvey Hotels, to the ski course. Mr. Rosenberg was making a reconnaissance of the skiing possibilities of the various courses for that company. (Carson Pine Cone)

SKIING IS OVER BUT HERE IS SOMETHING OF INTEREST

At the end of the skiing season, it is interesting to note the visitor's registry which was installed at the Agua Piedra Shelter early in the season. Registrations totaled 406. Check-ups made over a period of several week-ends indicate that only approximately 10% of our visitors registered. This is especially true of repeat skiers. An estimate of 4,000 visitors between December 1 and April 10 is probably not far wrong. Deleting the more obvious forgeries, including Hedy Lamarr and Mickey Mouse from the register, we found that we had visitors from Switzerland, France, Hungary and Mexico. Fourteen states were represented, with Texas sending us the largest number of visitors from outside New Mexico. Ohio, Connecticut, New York, Kansas, New Jersey, Kentucky, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arizona, Nebraska and Utah, all sent representatives. Not a bad group, considering the infancy of the winter sports area.

THE CARSON PINE CONE

1939 REPORT OF FOREST VISITORS

The 1939 recreation report of National Forest visitors has been completed and the following is a summary:

Classification of Visitors

	Hotel &			Winter		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Summer Home Residents etc.</u>	<u>Resort Guests</u>	<u>Campers</u>	<u>Picnickers</u>	<u>Sports</u>	
Arizona	11,607	31,855	63,851	221,242	5,048	333,603
New Mexico	<u>19,092</u>	<u>39,915</u>	<u>65,025</u>	<u>161,959</u>	<u>22,454</u>	<u>308,446</u>
Total R-3	30,699	71,770	123,876	383,201	27,502	642,049

Primary Purpose of Visit

	<u>Hunting</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Winter Sports</u>	<u>Other Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arizona	36,942	41,190	7,536	247,935	333,603
New Mexico	<u>15,647</u>	<u>43,880</u>	<u>32,178</u>	<u>216,741</u>	<u>308,446</u>
Total R-3	52,589	85,070	39,714	464,676	642,049

Other Recreational Use

	<u>Scenery</u>	<u>Enroute</u>
Arizona	126,850	2,504,850
New Mexico	<u>81,715</u>	<u>1,483,992</u>
Total R-3	208,565	3,988,842

PLAINS AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

The Regional Agricultural Council for the Southern Great Plains States was in session April 18 and 19 at the Hilton Hotel. About 45 State and Federal officials from New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska were in attendance. John A. Adams of this office attended as the Forest Service representative.

The day before a meeting was held of I&E personnel of the different bureaus of the Department of Agriculture and the possibility of "in service training" on the general Agricultural Program was discussed. It is believed that the personnel of each agency should understand the entire program in order that better cooperation between the individual agencies may result.

ENGINEERING

ANNUAL HIGHWAY ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

The annual conference of highway engineers was in session at the University of New Mexico February 16 and 17. Some 150 road engineers from New Mexico, Texas and Colorado took part. Regional Engineer, Howard B. Waha appeared on the program the second morning, speaking on "The Value of the Forest Roads to the State of New Mexico."

GRANITE BASIN DAM

During April, Regional Engineer Waha made a trip to Arizona and, among other things, inspected the completed Granite Basin Dam. Judging from the numbers of people who are visiting this recreational area daily, and particularly on Saturdays and Sundays, it promises to be one of the main drawing cards in that section of the country. Supervisor Nave is highly pleased with the project. A beautiful, clear, blue lake of at least ten acres has been formed, and water is now spilling over the crest of the concrete arch type dam.

This project was dedicated on Sunday April 14, and a record crowd attended. A splendid beach with a shoreline including several shallow inlets, is approximately one and one-half miles in extent. Local organizations have already done some planting of willows and roses along and near the shoreline.

This work was done by the CCC.

SILK SCREEN PROCESS

Since 1937 this Region has been using the silk screen process extensively in the printing of signs of various kinds and also illustrations have been reproduced that give the fineness of line comparable to pen and ink illustrations.

While the silk screen process is not new, Region 3 has developed a screen which gives a much finer reproduction of fine lines than was formerly possible. Through the use of a special tissue in preparing the screen and by overcoming the contraction of the gelatinous matter on silk, it is now possible to reproduce drawings without any distortion in the final print. Formerly protractor board maps for lockout stations with the 15" protractor were drafted by hand, requiring great accuracy and considerable time. However, with the new improvements in the silk screen stencil, the protractor can now be reproduced accurately in a few minutes time and a non-fading paste ink far superior to regular drafting ink is used.

The method used is entirely different from the original thin film carbon method and has proven of value in this Region in many ways and additional information will be furnished to others who may be interested in trying it out.

SW. F. & R. EXP. STATION PLEASED WITH RELIEF MODELS RECEIVED

The Parker Creek staff advises that the relief models received of the Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest, erosion study plots, and natural drainage areas are excellent and will be of great value in the explanation of the forest influences investigational program to visiting groups.

WPA PROVIDES IMPROVEMENTS

The Region profited by several fine improvements made possible by the WPA program during the fiscal year 1940. Dick Lewis, improvements inspector for the Division of Operation, reports that the Carson National Forest's headquarters warehouse-garage-shop and inflammable storage buildings were finished by the WPA. This and the new Supervisor's office building form the most compact and perhaps the handsomest Forest headquarters unit in the Region. Construction is of adobe in Pueblo type architecture throughout, and has drawn much favorable comment. NYA workers fashioned the hand-made window drapes and furniture for the office.

Now under way is a dual station at Magdalena for the Magdalena and San Augustine Ranger districts of the Cibola National Forest. This pueblo-type adobe unit is about 70% complete. It will include two six-room dwellings with garages for personal cars and partial basements; a two-room office, woodsheds, oil storage and utility building with stalls for pick-ups and trucks, open and closed storage, barn, tool room and shop facilities for each ranger.

A new 14' by 14' lookout house was completed on the ground at La Mosca Peak on the Cibola National Forest, with ERA funds.

The old Anita and Hull Tank seasonal stations on the Grand Canyon division of the Kaibab are being replaced by an attractive red sandstone unit at the south entrance to the Park. WPA is building a dwelling, office, barn-garage and utility buildings. The dwelling is almost completed.

WPA completed an excellent ranger station unit at Capitan on the Lincoln National Forest, consisting of Pueblo-type adobe dwelling, garage-shop, office, woodshed and oil storage buildings. The project included attractive landscaping of the grounds.

The Santa Fe is building with ERA a new 30' steel tower on Glorieta Baldy.

WPA DIRECTORS VISIT WORK PROJECTS

Between February 26 and March 2 Charles C. Brunacini, Director, Division of Employment, H. G. Master, Director, Division of Finance, and W. F. Sullivan, State Safety Consultant, inspected Forest Service WPA projects in Albuquerque, Magdalena and Silver City and we quote from their report regarding the relief map work: "We then called on the Forest Service Officials at their offices in the Post Office Building. After discussing the methods they employ in the prosecution of their OFA projects we proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Charles Cunningham, to inspect the Relief Map Units located on South 3rd and North 5th streets. We found, and surprisingly so, a number of highly skilled certified workers performing work in the preparation of certain diverse maps which is truly a credit to all concerned - workers, Forest Service and WPA. These workers are being trained in highly specialized work which will enable them later on to seek and obtain private employment of a profitable nature. Several of our former workers on this project have already secured themselves in permanent positions."

LONG TRAILS WINDING IN NATIONAL FORESTS

If a motorist set out this year to travel all of the highways and truck trails in the 160 National Forests, it would take more than 4 months of steady driving, 12 hours a day, at an average of a little better than 40 miles an hour. Then if he stopped driving and set off to walk the trails which are used by fire fighters, sheepherders, cattlemen, recreationists, and others of the millions of visitors to the National Forests each year, it would take a little more than 15 years traveling 20 miles a day, says the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. (Clip Sheet)

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

KING TO WASHINGTON

Assistant Regional Forester King spent two weeks during April in Washington where he attended a conference of I&E Chiefs.

INTEMANN GOES TO PANAMA

Luther Intemann who has been engineering draftsman in the Regional Office for the past five years accepted a position as structural engineer with the U. S. Government and left for the Panama Canal zone February 6, sailing on the 10th from New Orleans. He was accompanied by Mrs. Intemann and they planned to stop in Havana, Cuba for a brief vacation. Before his departure, Mr. Intemann spent a week-end in Denver visiting his parents who reside there. During his residence in Albuquerque he was active in the 20-30 Club activities.

Best wishes for success in his new position were extended to Mr. Intemann by his many friends.

ASSISTANT CHIEF U. S. WEATHER BUREAU VISITS ALBUQUERQUE

Dr. C. G. Rossby, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., arrived in Albuquerque February 3 and delivered two lectures at the University, the first being in the afternoon and which formed the basis for his meeting at night at which time he outlined the work being done by the Bureau in developing a sound basis for long-range weather forecasting, which he believes can be developed into a sound system.

Among those attending were several members of the faculty of the University and members of several Government agencies. From here Mr. Rossby went to the West coast and through the Northwest before returning to Washington.

VALUABLE COOPERATION

Mr. Tom Charles of Alamogordo, former Custodian of the White Sands National Monument, now has the "White Sands Service" concession and among the services he renders visitors is a fifteen minute drive over the sand-hills and a short lecture. In his talk to the visitors is a brief description of the Sacramento and White Mountains and the Lincoln National Forest. Peaks and points of interest visible from the Sands are pointed out to visitors and Mr. Charles explains the recreational possibilities of the Forest and invites the visitors to spend some time on the Forest while in this part of the State. During the months of December, January and February, which is considered the slow season at the White Sands, Mr. Charles gave his lecture to more than 1,200 attentive visitors.

This splendid cooperation is appreciated a great deal and results in many visitors to the Forest. Mr. Charles has lived on and adjacent to the Lincoln for more than thirty years and it is felt has done more to popularize the recreational possibilities of the White Sands and the Lincoln National Forest than any other man in the Southwest. His information is correct and his contacts are direct.

FOREST SERVICE RADIO PROGRAMS

Mr. Pooler, Regional Forester, was interviewed on "Our National Forests, what they provide and how they are being put to the best use for your benefit" over KGGM at 3:15 p.m. June 10. A similar program was also put on the air at Phoenix with Forest Supervisor Kirby representing the Forest Service. This is the first of a series in which government agencies, in cooperation with the Office of Government Reports, discuss the functions and activities of their offices.

"FOREST OUTINGS"

"Forest Outings" which is the final form of the "Chief's Recreational Report", so long in the making, is off the press. It covers in a broad and very attractive way recreation on 161 National Forests in 42 states and territories.

According to the authors more and more people each year are finding these great public properties, which are the largest in the world, open for recreation, ideal for obtaining release from the pressure of every-day life. The authors believe that the number of visitors and the money they spend will double in the next ten years. "Forest Outings", a 293 page work was compiled and edited by Russell Lord, author of a number of books on conservation subjects, and is adapted from reports on various phases of forest recreation prepared by 30 authors, among whom are Arnold, Woodhead and King of Region Three.

The supply of this publication furnished Region 3 is limited. One copy, with buckram cover, has been furnished to each supervisor for the forest library and a paper bound copy has also been furnished to each supervisor for routing to the rangers. Other distribution was to editors of the principal newspapers and Associated Press, key men, state game wardens, contact organizations, principal libraries, etc. within the two states.

Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for 75¢, paper cover, or \$1.25 buckram cover.

"SHORT TRIPS TO NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE LAND OF CORONADO"

A supply of the pamphlet entitled "Short Trips to National Forests in the Land of Coronado" has been received, which gives a brief summary of National Forest values, the timber crop, water conservation, forage crop, recreation and game and fish crops. These are followed by suggested motor trips, with several trips briefly outlined on each National Forest in Region Three. The booklet has a number of photographs and a regional map.

A supply of these pamphlets has been sent each forest and they will be distributed this season as they are designed to fit into the Coronado Celebrations throughout the Southwest. A reserve supply will be kept in this office and when additional copies are needed they can be requisitioned here.

RAILROADS TO PLACE COPIES OF "FOREST OUTINGS" ON CRACK TRAINS

Passenger Traffic Managers of five out of 13 railroads have signified their desire to place copies of FOREST OUTINGS on observation cars of some of their crack trains. These are: Seaboard Railway, Southern Railway System, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Santa Fe Railroad. These railroads not only accepted our offer to furnish from 4 to 6 complimentary copies for use on their crack trains, but in several cases they ordered additional copies to be paid for by their company. The largest of these orders was from the Southern Railway, which requested 29 additional copies.

FINE COOPERATION AMONG SKIERS

A nice thing happened to the Taos Winter Sports Club last winter. The old second-hand cable on the club's ski tow located on the Carson Agua Piedra ski course, started to fray so it had to be replaced. Since the tow was built through the initiative and funds of a few local enthusiasts, that left a large expense item. The Amarillo Ski Club, which is associated with the Taos Club, upon hearing of the predicament, contributed a cable "pronto". The result, the tow operated smoothly and safely with only a few days loss of operating time.

THE FLYING TONTO

At the close of the session of the Tonto Ranger Conference in April, a tri-motor plane was chartered at the Phoenix Airport by subscription and 10 members of the personnel took a 200 mile trip lasting two hours and ten minutes over the Tonto Forest. Leaving Phoenix the route followed was up the Salt River gorge over the lakes south of Roosevelt around the south and east side of the Sierra Anchas over Pleasant Valley and Payson to the Verde, then down the Verde and back to Phoenix. The bird's-eye view of the Forest was very much enjoyed by those taking the trip.

SEDONA MAKES LIFE MAGAZINE

The April 15th issue of LIFE has a three page spread including eleven cuts of CCC enrollees, the largest of which shows them attending mass in the open air at the foot of a great cliff. Others show the daily routine both in camp and on the job.

BUS BUSINESS BOOMS

The case of the 12-ton bus which brought students of the Montana State University Forest School to the Kaibab N.F. on a field trip May 10 is, apparently, not the last which will be heard of buses straining forest transportation facilities.

On June 6, a caravan consisting of a state police car (with siren in good working order), five buses and about 25 automobiles eased up the road into Cienega Canyon campground on the Cibola N.F. Passengers were approximately 250 men and women, delegates to the national convention the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators was holding in Albuquerque. The occasion was an evening barbecue in charge of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

Two of the buses were the big, high, transcontinental type, one weighing 20,000 pounds, the other 22,000 pounds.

The day before the barbecue, Ranger Zane Smith and Superintendent Bill McCommon of Camp F-8-N made sure of travel clearance by having projecting tree branches trimmed on the short side road between the state highway and the campground. A crew of enrollees handled campfires and clean-up after the caravan left.

The conventioneers were from nearly every state, the Chamber of Commerce reported. For many it was their first western outing. The forest surroundings, barbecue, cowboy music, and singing around campground fire-places and bonfires brought favorable comments. A Chamber of Commerce official stated the presence of forest officers and campground signs helped answer a common question, "What place is this?"

AMARILLO BROADCASTS WEEKLY FISHING REPORT

Kr. John Ballard, Manager of Radio Station KGMC at Amarillo, Texas, has requested that he be furnished with a copy of our weekly fishing report in order that it may be broadcast for the information of sportsmen in that area.

1939 FOREST FIRE REPORT

During 1939 fires on National Forests cost the lives of 16 fire fighters and burned over 357,286 acres out of 206,000,000 acres under Forest Service protection, according to a preliminary report by the Service. Forest Officers fought 15,725 fires during the year. Losses, were held, however, to less than two-tenths of one percent or one acre for every 575 acres guarded. Estimated damage to commercial timber and improvements was \$1,431,845. Forest Service officials said that the much greater losses in watershed protection and potential timber production cannot be estimated in money.

The report said that in five of the ten regions into which the United States is divided for administering National Forests, weather factors such as prolonged dry spells, severe lightning storms, low rainfall or light winter snows caused abnormally hazardous fire seasons. However, only 160 of the 1939 fires, or about one percent, burned over more than 300 acres. The 15,725 fires reported was the largest in several years, there having been 13,404 in 1938 and a yearly average of 12,004 for the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive. (Daily Digest 2/8/40)

EASTER MORNING SERVICES

We believe that the Carson established a precedent for this Region in being the first recipient of an application for permit to hold Easter morning services. The Taos Ranger reports that he was approached by a local minister for this permission. Naturally it was immediately given. The spot selected was a small depression or bowl along the Divisadero Trail about two miles southeast of Taos. The services were well attended, and the Carson proposes to look into the matter more thoroughly and make an effort to find a site that can be dedicated to this purpose.

It would probably be of interest to some to know that just over the ridge from the site used, the Penitentes had, on the evening before, performed their ceremonies. Diversified use exemplified. (From the Carson Pine Cone)

POPULAR QUESTIONS BY FOREST VISITORS

The administrative guard in Oak Creek Canyon on the Coconino National Forest kept a tally last summer of the questions that were asked him. Half of all questions asked are included in the following list:

- What is your salary?
- What is the elevation?
- Do we need a campfire permit?
- Where may we camp?
- What trees grow here?
- How do you fight a forest fire?
- How long may we camp here?
- Where will we see wild animals?
- What points of interest will we see around here?
- How can I get a job in the Forest Service?
- What country is this?
- Can I get a homestead?

WEATHER BUREAU OFFICIAL EXPRESSES APPRECIATION OF COOPERATION

The Meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau at Phoenix, Arizona, stated in a letter received last March that the Weather Bureau depends on the Forest Service to maintain a large number of cooperative stations in the State of Arizona and extends its appreciation for the excellent cooperation which has obtained. At the same time he extended the cooperation of the Weather Bureau Station at Phoenix to the Forest Service with respect to fire control activities.

NATIONAL FORESTS PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR "THE FOUR MILLION" IN 1939

Nearly 4,000,000 persons, including workers and their families, derived all or part of their support in 1939 from employment in public or private enterprises carried out in the 160 National Forests.

Workers living in or near the forests obtained employment harvesting timber purchased from and under regulations of the Forest Service, herding and caring for privately owned livestock grazed under permit on public forest lands, working at summer resorts, dude ranches, and hotels catering to National Forest visitors, and in numerous other activities developed on the public forests.

Many hard-pressed local communities found "reservoirs of employment" in the National Forests. Some 2,600,000 man-days of work for loggers and processors of timber were reported. Livestock owners using federal range were reported as employing close to 25,000 riders and herders during the year to take care of more than 6,500,000 head of domestic animals and their young.

While no estimate of resort, hotel, and dude ranch employees was available the number was large enough to supply the service needs of a clientele which spends about \$200,000,000 at such establishments in the National Forests annually.

In addition to this employment in private activities, the Forest Service itself employed, besides its permanent force of about 5,500 persons, approximately 11,000 people for part time or seasonal work. These men were, for the most part, forest fire patrolmen, guards, lookouts and laborers. Reforestation, road and trail building and other improvement work under direction of the Forest Service also provided 13,436 man-years of employment on WPA projects, and yearlong employment and training for 50,000 CCC boys and world war veterans.

DAILY CONTACT

CALIFORNIANS DISCOVER WE HAVE TREES

On March 17, 32 members of the Sierra Club from California, camped on the Indian Creek Campground on the Prescott National Forest. They were met there by Assistant Supervisor McNelty, Ranger Turney, and representatives of the local Chambers of Commerce. At the council fire that night, talks on Arizona and the Prescott National Forest were given.

On Monday the 18th, this party was guided through the forest south and west of Prescott to Mt. Union and later returned through Prescott to the Granite Basin Recreation Area where they camped for the night.

On Tuesday the 19th, they were accompanied to Mingus Mountain, Jerome, and through the Verde Valley, visiting Tuzigoot and Montezuma National Monuments. They were then taken to Oak Creek where a camp was established for the night.

The Sierra Club has 4,200 members in California. They are a group of outdoor people particularly interested in conservation and the activities of the Forest Service. A number of the members who visited the Prescott expressed surprise at being able to enter timbered land and see forest trees in the vicinity of a town, like Prescott, one expression being that "This is the first time we ever knew trees to come right down to you."

SCHOOL CHILDREN WRITE I&E

The Chief of I&E received seventeen letters in one mail from pupils in a Clayton, New Mexico, school. They thanked him for some pamphlets which had been sent, said that now they knew why matches are dangerous in the forests and assured him they would put out their campfires. Children have a habit of telling members of their families and playmates of the new things they have learned, so it is safe to believe that fire prevention gospel will be passed on to many others.

WATER FACILITIES BOARD VISITS SOUTHWEST

Members of the Water Facilities Board of the Department of Agriculture arrived in Albuquerque January 29 for conferences here with Federal officials of New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. The Water Facilities program is being carried on cooperatively by several Federal Agencies to provide irrigation and domestic water supply for small communities.

George E. Phillips of the Office of Land Use Coordination is the board chairman. Mr. Phillips was formerly State Forester for the State of Oklahoma, then first State Director of the Shelterbelt project in Oklahoma. Following this he was transferred to the Division of State and Private Forestry in Washington and served as Chief of the State Forestry section of that Division.

PARTY MAKES TRIP TO TOP OF WHITE MOUNTAIN

Ranger Gray of the White Mountain district of the Lincoln National Forest received a letter from E. M. Brickley, President of the Carrizozo Mens Club, who with Mrs. Brickley and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hall, made a trip from Carrizozo to the top of White Mountain in January. Mr. Brickley describes the trip which was very much enjoyed by all and thanks Mr. Gray for information and directions to be followed. The last paragraph of Mr. Brickley's letter is as follows:

"We appreciate your thoughtfulness in directing us. Wherever we went we could see evidence of the care of the Rangers for the mountains themselves, the animal and vegetable life and the safety of travelers who ventured into their upper reaches. The writer can only say, as he has often said before, and in which all in the party concur, that the most wholesome, efficient and courteous service of the U. S. Government is the United States Forest Service. Our hats are off particularly to the Rangers."

NF ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTHWEST DESCRIBED IN PAPER'S SPECIAL EDITION

The 1940 "Rodeo Edition" of the Tucson, Arizona, Daily Star, published February 23, contained a large amount of information about the work of the Forest Service in the Southwest. Included in the signed articles by Arizona college professors and agricultural leaders were contributions from the following: Samuel P. Snow, of the Coronado National Forest; and C. K. Cooper-rider, Matt J. Culley, Elbert L. Little, Jr., W. G. McGinnies, and Director Arthur Upson of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station. More than a dozen Forest Service photographs were used to illustrate items about recreation in the National Forests, forest research projects, wildlife, range management and lumbering. W. O. INFORMATION DIGEST

NATIONAL FORESTS IN TOURIST FILM

The four-reel motion picture in colors, which the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau has produced for use at tourist host schools, received its initial showing March 21 at the final meeting of the Albuquerque Tourist Host School.

Some of the finest sequences were of National Forests in New Mexico - scenery, streams and fishing, logging, grazing and picnicking. These were photographed with I&E cooperation. A close-up of the map folder of each Forest served in place of sub-titles for views of each Forest. Carlsbad Caverns, fiestas, Indian dances, rodeos and other tourist attractions were shown. This film is breath-taking in beauty and chock-full of interest.

Joseph A. Bursey, State Tourist Bureau director, announced that color movies prepared for use outside New Mexico include one exclusively about National Forests.

VANCE THOMAS MEMORIAL CONTEST

Each year Ranger Gordan Gray of the White Mountain district of the Lincoln National Forest holds an essay contest among the grade school children and this year the topic was "The Prevention of Forest Fires." This contest has created a great deal of interest among the school children and is an excellent method of putting fire prevention across to them. The following is the winning essay:

Fire and carelessness are the forests greatest enemies. If it were not for carelessness there probably never would have been the dreaded forest fires we have in our country today. Fire has destroyed millions of dollars worth of timber, which could have been used for the comfort of man.

I live in a forested country and I have grown to love it very much. It hurts me to see acres of land, where fire has had its toll, destroyed through the carelessness of someone who, perhaps, threw down a lighted cigarette or match not even noticing what they were doing.

It not only hurts the forest, but the wild life which dwells there. It is their only home, and when fire sweeps through, it kills deer, bear and other animals.

Sympathy lacks for the careless camper, also. Fires are easily started by not putting them out after camping. The rule for this is to first throw water on it, and then dirt, so the fire cannot, by any means, be spread. Put so many campers think it a waste of time and energy that they won't heed the rule, and as a result a large fire is started.

There are landmarks around the vicinity in which I live where fire has burned out much valuable timber. It has left a barren landmark and there is no longer the beautiful foliage which a few years ago existed.

The Lincoln National Forest was set aside, with many other forests, for the enjoyment of the people, and it is up to us to see that it is not marred by the hated forest fires. It is also up to us to obey the rules that the forest rangers give us about camping etc.

Man cannot imagine how much damage a fire can do until he has seen one.

I think I have said enough about fire prevention and the danger of fires, but let us remember that man, through carelessness, is one of the greatest despoilers of forest and wildlife, and if we are careful and watch what we are doing we can prevent forest fires.

Let us strive to warn and teach our summer and outside friends the danger of fire, and tell them the rules and regulations of the forest.

CUNNINGHAM STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

Like a snowball growing into an avalanche, the batch of winter sports photos which Charles Cunningham of the EO took last winter started a rush of requests.

Jim Mullen borrowed the prints, 100 or more in number, to show to friends one evening. The friends praised them to one of the Albuquerque newspapers, which thereupon had an editor inspect the set and select from it. The sports editor of the other Albuquerque daily also picked a group.

An I&E contact with Transcontinental and Western Air resulted in request for a large selection to be sent to TWA's advertising department, and to a Chicago newspaper which had queried TWA for Southwestern photos.

Finally the Associated Press division office at Albuquerque heard about the photos, decided they would support a feature on winter sports in the "Cactus League", and picked 24 of the photos for submission to the Associated Press national feature service.

A GIFT FROM JOSEPH A. IMHOF

The Carson National Forest office has been presented with a framed lithograph, the gift of one of the outstanding artists of Taos, Joseph A. Imhof. It is entitled "Erosion, Lobato Grant, N.M." On the back of the picture is written "In Appreciation to the Forest Service."

Mr. Imhof has a style all his own and his many paintings are of a type which always elicit the highest praise. The picture is one that is especially interesting from a Forest Service standpoint as it depicts a portion of the Lobato Grant which Mr. Imhof visited last summer. This part of the Grant shows the erosion that has taken place through the years, and the barren waste of land and rocky slopes stand out with an exactness of detail. It might be called "The Land That Nature Forgot."

KAIBAB HANDLES MONTANA JUGGERNAUT

On the very day that blitzkrieg came to Europe (May 10) a party of 32 range students from Montana State University Forest School "invaded" the Kaibab N.F. in a bus weighing over 12 tons. The bus was a marvel of efficient arrangement. It provided not only seating for 36 including the three professors and a driver, but 36 sleeping beds, storage for 36 suit cases, cooking equipment, food and supplies. And everything was inside the bus! It could not be allowed on the road from Jacob Lake to VT because of a weight limit of 17,000 pounds. Further, it was too large to make sharp turns.

The party was met at Jacob Lake by Assistant Forester Harlen G. Johnson who used a Dodge truck and two pick-ups to take the group on a show-me trip. As time was limited, the itinerary had been worked out in advance on the ground by Johnson. Maps prepared in advance showed game ranges, boundaries of game preserves and hunting camp areas, and timber types. During a movie program at Harold Bowman's place at Jacob Lake, views of aspen in color, deer, Kaibab squirrel and buffalo were shown. Johnson then talked on early Kaibab conditions, developments leading up to the problem encountered in 1924, and wildlife management as it now is conducted on the Kaibab. Round table discussion also touched on points of interest to be visited.

The trip May 11 included VT park, Dry Park, Big Springs and Moquitch camp. The men in charge of the group were especially interested with the Kaibab's hunting camp control. The group was much interested in the history of control of lions and coyotes. Professor Melvin S. Morris showed special interest in the coyote control method, saying he had always advocated control by local trappers, where possible and was pleased to hear of the success of this system.

The vehicles had to force their way through several snow banks between VT and Dry Park. The students enjoyed this as a variation after having spent a week or more in the desert country.

FINE I&E JOB

A show-me trip was conducted over the Animas-Peloncillo Division of the Coronado National Forest on April 6 and 7, by Ranger Kennedy. Members of the party were Rex Rice of Rice & Co., Caleb C. Rice, Postmaster, Joe E. Carlson, Superintendent of Schools, P. G. Beckett, Vice President Phelps-Dodge Corp. and John Curry, Editor of the Dispatch, all from Douglas. The purpose of the trip was primarily to demonstrate good and bad practice in range management. However, wildlife and fire protection were also covered. Horses were secured from W. C. Echols and the Diamond A Ranch.

C. C. C.

500 CCC ENROLLEES TO BE TRAINED FOR SEA DUTY

James J. McEntee, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, has accepted an offer of the U.S. Maritime Commission to provide training to 500 CCC Junior enrollees as apprentice seamen and marine radio men.

The selections are being made according to quotas assigned to the nine Army Corps Areas. Four hundred of the youths will go to the Gallops Island station in Boston Harbor and one hundred to the St. Petersburg, Florida station.

Enrollees entering this service receive \$21 per month wages and those showing more progress will have an opportunity to advance to the rank of seaman, second class, at a pay of \$36 per month.

Enrollees who qualify for the service are required to have the following qualifications:

Between 18 and 23 years of age. (Radio men are preferred who are 21 or 22 years of age, although younger candidates will be permitted if they show special qualifications or experience.)

Minimum height 5 feet 6 inches; minimum weight, 130 pounds.

Volunteer for enrollment. (If under age, they must have had the consent of their parents.)

One year's experience in the CCC.

Of excellent character.

Able to read and write.

CCC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE THROUGH WORK

Few enrollees enter the Corps with clear-cut, well-thought-out plans or objectives regarding future employment since few have had experience or have become acquainted with the many fields of work. The CCC enrollee lives in a community -- very similar to larger communities. He sees first hand, and becomes acquainted with the problems of administration, sanitation, feeding, housing, engineering, office work, etc.; and he has an opportunity to work in the various service and operative jobs. This in itself is effective vocational guidance, but in addition, his supervisors are asked to discuss these fields with him and show him the relationship between CCC work and that outside the Corps, thereby giving him a better understanding of jobs and job opportunities, and enabling him better to choose a vocational field. "A Practical Platform for CCC Youth Training".

NEW MEXICO CCC ENROLLEES WILL COMPILE RANGE SURVEY DATA

Ten CCC enrollees selected from four New Mexico camps have been assigned to the compilation of range survey data under the supervision of Roy Saunders and are located in the Rosenwald Building near the Regional Office. Their work will consist of compiling material which has been collected by the range survey party during the past two years on the Apache, Crook and Santa Fe National Forests. The compilation is expected to require a year's time.

A FRUITFUL YEAR

The fiscal year 1940 was a fruitful one in regard to F&M improvements executed with the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps. A recapitulation by Richard H. Lewis, improvements inspector, shows the following work done by CCC:

Built a new two-stall garage with shop at Greer guard station on the Apache National Forest. Rough-surfaced siding was stained a very light brown; roof is wood shingle. A 4-room cabin is planned to replace the old dwelling, and replacement of the barn is a future possibility.

Completed a 2-room cabin with cistern for the lookout at P.S. Knoll on the Apache, and a tool house, both built of material similar to that used at Greer.

Started a garage and storage building for the Big Lake lookout on the Apache.

Installed an electric plant and completed wiring for all structures at the Red Rock Ranger Station on the Cibola National Forest.

Built an excellent administrative cabin of stone and logs on the site of the old Water Canyon ranger station on the north side of the Magdalena Mountains, replacing the old dwelling of adobe and sheet iron on the site of the Cibola's old Water Canyon ranger station; also put in a new underground water storage unit.

Erected a 30' prefabricated wooden lookout tower with 14' by 14' cab at Buck Mountain.

Installed a new water system at Long Valley ranger station on the Coconino National Forest. The 15,000-gallon underground concrete storage system is filled by hydraulic ram.

Started a log-type garage and packing station structure at Rustler Park in the Chiricahuas (Coronado National Forest).

Started construction of a log-type packing station at White Creek on the Gila National Forest.

Completed a brown-stained, frame 2-room cabin for the Volunteer Mountain lookout on the Kaibab National Forest.

Started work on a stone and steel tower atop Monjeau on the Lincoln National Forest, which will provide living quarters and an observatory for the lookout, as well as an observation deck for the many visitors drawn to this point.

Began erection of a 30' steel tower with 14' by 14' cab on Ruidoso Ridge on the Lincoln National Forest.

Did a very good job in jig time erecting a frame dwelling of farmhouse type at Sycamore ranger station on the Prescott National Forest, replacing the old, badly-shot structure. New office, barn and utility buildings are planned for this site.

Now erecting a prefabricated wooden lookout tower 100' high near the old Briggs lookout tree on the Chevalon District, Sitgreaves National Forest. The two-room frame cabin to supplement this tower is nearly completed.

Built a 14' by 14' lookout house, with a storage room and a cistern beneath it, and a one-car garage, on Humboldt Peak on the Tonto National Forest.

In addition to all the above, erection is to start soon on a 30' lookout tower with 14' by 14' cab on Grassy Ridge, Crook National Forest.

FISCAL CONTROL

FOREST RESERVE FUND COLLECTIONS

The following is a comparative statement of the collections made in Region Three during the second quarter of the Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940:

Classes	1939	1940	Increase or Decrease
Timber Sales	\$ 51,988	\$ 64,439	\$ 12,451
Forest Products	827	648	- 179
T-Settlement	-	40	40
T-Trespass	-	125	125
C & H	74,966	58,923	- 16,043
S & G	15,172	11,588	- 3,590
G Trespass	708	963	255
Uses	7,293	7,990	697
Total	150,960	144,716	- 6,244
Refunds	170	9	- 161
Net	150,790	144,707	- 6,083
Land Exchange	10,539	8,600	- 1,939
Gross	161,329	153,307	- 8,022

The following is a comparative statement of the collections made in Region Three during the third quarter of the Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940:

Classes	1939	1940	Increase or Decrease
Timber Sales	\$ 21,264	\$ 33,710	\$12,446
Forest Products	480	682	202
Timber Settlement	-	5	5
Timber Trespass	37	188	151
Grazing, C&H	66,978	64,974	- 2,004
Grazing, S&G	9,528	6,212	- 3,316
Grazing Trespass	692	591	- 101
Special Uses	11,863	11,515	- 348
Water Power	6,828	7,043	215
Total	\$117,670	\$124,920	\$ 7,250
Refunds	-	-	-
Net	\$117,670	\$124,920	\$ 7,250
Land Exchange	1,557	-	- 1,557
Gross	\$119,227	\$124,920	\$ 5,693

MRS. QUINCY CRAFT PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Carrie E. Craft, wife of Quincy R. Craft, accountant in the fiscal control division, Regional Office, passed away peacefully the night of May 6 at their Albuquerque home.

Mrs. Craft had been in poor health for a year or more. Surviving with Mr. Craft are a son, Dean, and two daughters, Ruth and Jessie.

In their hour of bereavement, the Craft family have the deep sympathy of all in Region Three.

ROBERT C. HUNTON GIVES CAA TRAINING

Robert C. Hunton who has been with FA for several years entered into a contract with the Civilian Aeronautics Authority for the training of 15 student pilots during the months of July, August and September. This is in connection with the preparedness plan to train University students for Army Air service. Upon the completion of the three month's training, the members of the class will receive a private pilot license and those who show superior skill will then be eligible to receive additional training at San Antonio, Texas. The ground instructions in connection with this first training period are being given at the University. Mr. Hunton is furnishing three metal Luscombe planes. This training is free to students who pass the physical examination and it is understood that only about one out of five have been able to pass the rigid requirements.

DIVIDENDS FROM FORESTS

Six hundred and sixty seven counties, more than one-fifth of the 3,070 in the United States, are entitled to share this year in the distribution of 25 percent of the gross receipts from operation of the 196 National Forests and Purchase Units, the Forest Service has announced. DAILY DIGEST

PIONEER'S PAGE

RANGER HAND PASSES AWAY

A wire received here on February 26 advised us of the untimely death of Ranger Joseph Hand at 10:30 on the morning of February 25 from pneumonia.

Mr. Hand entered the Service April 1, 1920 and had been employed prior to that time in a temporary status for a number of short periods. On July 1, 1924 Mr. Hand was assigned to the Cave Creek District of the Tonto National Forest, which position he occupied until his death. He is survived by his wife who has the sincere sympathy of the personnel of the Region as well as their many friends outside the Service.

A TRIBUTE FOR SERVICE

The February issue of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Climatological Data prints the following:

"Silent Observers

With deep regret we record their passing.

Mr. Joseph C. Hand died February 25, 1940 at the age of 47.

A sixteen-year record of valuable meteorological observations at the Ashdale Ranger Station on the Tonto National Forest will remain a monument to his memory."

"RHINEY" VISITS RO

Mr. R. F. Rhinehart who spent most of the winter and spring in El Paso arrived here the latter part of May and spent several days visiting old friends in the Regional Office, leaving on May 27 for Flagstaff where he expects to spend the summer. While his health is much improved he stated that he had not fully recovered from his serious illness during the past winter.

USEFUL TO THE END

Many Forest Officers in Region Three remember the old Alamo "Buckboard" and the two sorrel horses, Prince and Sweetheart, that served as the only transportation on the old Alamo Forest for many years. Supervisor R. F. Balthis, Chief Ranger Simmons and Clerk McConnell were in the Supervisor's Office at Cloudcroft and their only means of travel was on horseback or in the buckboard. It is recalled that a meeting of Forest Officers from the Alamo and Lincoln Forests was held at Ruidoso in 1912 and the Alamo delegation arrived with Prince, Sweetheart and the buckboard. Conditions changed and about 1917 the Supervisor was furnished a motorcycle and side-car and the buckboard started its rounds of ranger districts and finally gave up the struggle at the Carson Seep Ranger Station in the rockbound Guadalupes. J. A. Brubaker, now a foreman in Camp F-37-N, reports that Prince and Sweetheart were retired and turned loose on the West Side of the Sacramentos.

Recently in cleaning up around the barn at Carson Seep the remains of the old "Alamo Buckboard" were hauled off and dumped in a small arroyo where it will complete its usefulness as an erosion control structure.

GUSTAV BECKER, FRIEND OF FORESTRY, JOURNEYS ON

Pioneer always, Gustav Becker of Springerville has set out on new adventure -- a journey to the land where trails never end.

He died May 2 in Springerville at the age of 83. Funeral services were held Sunday, May 5.

Coming from Germany to the United States when about 12 years old, he worked in Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. He arrived in Arizona around 1876 or 1877, hardly past his teens, to join his brother Julius who had gone into the merchandising business on the frontier. Gustav made the last stage of that journey, from Albuquerque to Springerville, by horseback.

The wild land needed to be subjugated. The San Carlos Indians were troublesome. Only a few years after Becker arrived, Victorio led his band through nearby Alpine Valley, leaving several slain settlers to be buried by pursuing Army troopers. The time and the place called for men and women with stout bodies and stout hearts. Gustav Becker measured up to the pattern.

Into the wooded hills he went, with helpers and oxen, bringing out logs to be hand-sawn for the doors and windows of a log building. Working long hours at the store counter with his brother and after his brother's death in the 90's, he built a mercantile business which remains as a living memorial to his industry and enterprise.

Business brought him in contact at times with outlaws who sought that sparsely settled country, far from the railroad; among them the notorious Clanton gang, which had its summer hide-out in the surrounding mountains. People said of Gustav Becker that the word "fear" was not in his dictionary. It could not be, when he relied on himself and his rifle to protect the money he carried overland to the bank at Albuquerque.

He was doctor, counsellor and legal adviser for settlers miles around, when professional talent was lacking. There was more for him in life than gold in the till. He gave generously of his efforts and money to make his community and his State a better place to live. He befriended the young and struggling Forest Service when men of less foresight stood against it.

"Father of Good Roads" they called Gustav Becker, because he pioneered in the good roads movement. As county engineer, he located and constructed roads into the country.

Some 20 years ago Mr. Becker relinquished active management of his mercantile establishment to a son, Julius, and devoted his activity to banking and cattle interests. He and Mrs. Becker celebrated their golden wedding anniversary about five years ago. He actively managed his ranch holdings to the time of his death.

He leaves his widow, five sons (Julius, E. C., Alvin, Hugo and Paul) and two daughters, Emma and Mrs. Lucie Rieb. He leaves them a name esteemed by people of all creeds and races and walks in life.

The Forest Service sadly salutes in death a true friend and willing coworker.

RANGER SHERMAN HEARD FROM

Ranger William M. Sherman formerly of the Cibola, now at Ketchikan, Alaska, wrote last March that the winter had been very unusual, - "Not a speck of snow so far. Temperature has been down to 30° all winter. Flowers about to bloom, willow buds about to burst. Have had more sunshine during the past two months than all the past year. Great activity in air defense program with the construction of bases at Fairbanks, Kodeak, Sitka and Anchorage."

Sherman is in charge of construction and maintenance of transportation vehicles (boats) at Ketchikan.

SUBSISTENCE SAWMILLING

Mr. Sidney S. Goodge entered the sawmilling game in the Conejos watershed, which is now within the Rio Grande National Forest, R-2, in 1898 where timber was cut at various sites until 1904. At this time the Rio Grande National Forest was created and a Federal representative instructed Mr. Goodge and his partner, Mr. Winters, to discontinue the cutting of Government timber, so private timber was used the following two years.

In the meantime the partnership of Goodge and Winters had been dissolved and a Mr. Von Cannon had become a partner. The mill was then moved to Chama, New Mexico, where timber was purchased from Mr. Frank Broad who was then in charge of the Tierra Amarilla Grant. Operations continued here for about a year when Mr. Goodge sold out his interest to Von Cannon and Grigs and Mr. Goodge purchased an interest in a mill owned by Mr. Jim Hartley which was then operating in the Conejos Canyon watershed on private land. When cutting of this timber was completed, a sale was taken out from the Rio Grande National Forest.

This is supposed to have been the first sale of National Forest timber in that area. Mr. Goodge cut National Forest timber in that vicinity until the fall of 1908 when he moved to Petaca, New Mexico on the Carson National Forest. This was the first or one of the first timber sales made on the Carson (then a part of the Jemez National Forest) to a sawmill operator. This mill was destroyed by fire and the following year Mr. Goodge purchased a mill from Joe Hannie which was moved to Biscario Canyon, a tributary of the Tusas Creek on the Tres Piedras District. In 1910 Mr. Von Cannon again purchased an interest in the mill which was operated until the summer of 1913 when it was sold to J. C. Lawton.

Mr. Goodge's next sawmill venture was the following year with Mr. Conklin as a partner when government timber was purchased in the Valle Grande Canyon of the old San Antone District, now a part of the Tres Piedras District. This partnership was dissolved the following year and Mr. Goodge moved to Tres Piedras where he secured a tie sale for hewn ties west of No Agua.

In 1917 Mr. Goodge purchased a mill from the Whale Mining Company and moved the mill to Cow Creek. Operations were continued here until about 1921. During this time a company was formed known as the M. A. Goodge Company which still exists. The members were Mr. Goodge, Manager, Mrs. M. A. Goodge, wife, Arland Goodge, son and H. S. Kirkendall, son-in-law.

The following two years the mill was operated in Cleveland Gulch and while here Mr. W. C. Noltey became a partner. However, this did not last long and the mill was sold to Brigham Young with a transfer of the uncompleted timber sale.

In 1924 Mr. Goodge purchased another mill which was moved to Tres Piedras and operated until 1926, at which time it was moved to private land on the Tusas where both private and Government timber was cut. The following year the mill was moved to Oso Canyon on the Vallecitos District where the mill was operated for one year and then sold to Ben Lea. During this operation J. E. Pingston, a new son-in-law was made a member of the firm. In 1929 Goodge returned to the Tres Piedras District, buying a mill from the W. P. Camp estate which he operated until 1931 when he moved to Jarita Mesa (Vallecitos District) where operations are still being continued.

Mr. Goodge has raised six children, 4 girls, 2 boys, 5 are still living. He has 25 grand children and also 8 great grand children and this operation has been the major support of the entire family during this time.

Mr. Goodge is now 70 years old and still maintains active management of the operation. During the long period of time that he has operated on Forest land there have been some differences of opinion between Mr. Goodge and the Forest Service representatives relative to the supervision of the sales, but as a whole Mr. Goodge has been a very satisfactory operator, a good co-operator and a friend to the Service. (Data for above furnished by Ranger R. L. Ground)

THEY "SOLD THEIR GUNS" TO THE SERVICE (By H. C. Langston)

More than three decades ago two men sat their horses and glared across the short intervening distance that separated them and waited for the next move. One was dressed in the typical garb of the cowboy; worn Stetson hat, leather chaps, and pin-heel boots. About his waist was belted a forty-five caliber revolver. The blunt stock of a thirty-thirty saddle gun thrust itself upward from the scabbard slung beneath a stirrup leather. The other, too, was dressed in his calling. Puttees and dark-blue uniform with round, stiff-brimmed hat. He was the local Forestry Superintendent. Strapped to the tree of his saddle was the regulation Army service revolver in its black holster.

The cowboy raised in his stirrups and threw a swift glance back over his shoulder. Spread in a great V, with the point directly towards the two men, a big herd of steers moved slowly up over the sage-covered foothills, the sound of their bawling a low monotonous moan that lifted and floated upward on the still air of early summer. The great herds of the Cattle Company were moving up to summer range in the high country. This had been their privilege since the days of the Indian. And for the first time this privilege was being disputed. A permit, said the Government man, must be obtained before the cattle would be allowed on the Forest Reserve.

The cowboy's eyes jerked back to face the man in uniform. His hand whipped down to his holstered gun.

"Out o' the way, mister. We're goin' on through!"

The old-time Forestry Superintendent was not a coward. Neither was he lax in enforcing the regulations. But he was a good judge of men, and he recognized the type with which he was dealing. Here before him was the true cowboy with his intense sense of loyalty to the outfit for which he worked. He would fight for the program of his employer and die, if necessary, to carry it through. With a promise to return, the forester reined his horse away and rode off. When the big cattle company was notified of its trespass, it paid the fee and was given a permit.

Perhaps the above reads like a page from a western thriller, yet it is fact. The quotations are my own, of course, but I feel that they are close to actual fact. The quoted phrase in the title, "Sold Their Guns", is used as a figure of speech but is believed applicable since the pioneer considered his gun a necessary adjuvant to his occupation, whatever that occupation might be.

The years rolled on, and this same cowboy drifted into the Service. Forest Guard, Ranger, and on up. He is today high in the councils of the Service. He took with him into the Service the same courage and devotion to a cause with which he faced the Forestry Superintendent on that by-gone day now dimmed by the passing of the years. Which brings us to the theme of this article - esprit de corps.

The smooth-running organization of the Forest Service is today taken as a matter of fact. Likewise, the common bond which exists among Forest Officers and their devotion to the cause of conservation is accepted in the same light. In these days of work plans, work load analysis, and what not, few of us pause long enough to dwell upon the reason why this intangible thing called esprit de corps became so early a corner stone of the Service. The answer, I think, lies in the conditions and circumstances surrounding that early day period and the type of man attracted to the Service.

In order to make this clear it is necessary that we go back to the cowboy who, at the beginning of this article, was ready to shoot it out with the opposition in order that his employer's cattle might go through to grass. He was dramatic but didn't know it. He was in deadly earnest, and

he did know that. He and many others like him were a product of the old trail driving days. He was a near descendant of those early day cowboys who hired on for the drive, when "the drive" meant a year, maybe two years, on the trail. No contracts were signed. None were needed. Their word was their bond. They would be pitted against hardship and danger. The elements and the hand of man, both red and white, would often be against them. They would be forced to fight, and some would die, but it is a matter of record that their loyalty never swerved. They sold their labor, their guns, and sometimes their lives, to the brand they represented.

The big trail drives dwindled and vanished. The big cow outfits retreated before the fence and the plow. The cowboy was faced with the loss of his vocation. Not only that, but the thing to which he had given his utmost loyalty was dying. He took stock of his surroundings. He was an outdoor man, but he was not a farmer. He looked about him for something that would keep him in his element, the great outdoors, and he found the Forest Service.

He saw in the Service an agency for the protection of that for which he had so often fought - grass and water. Though he probably didn't realize it then, conservation was the answer to a hope that here, in the mountain fastness, would be preserved that which had fallen before the rushing onslaught of civilization - the open range.

So, he went in - horses, bedroll, guns, and all. And his "all" was that unswerving loyalty that was nine-tenths of his makeup. He was tough and he would fight, but he was honest and fair and possessed of a rare tact. His signature was a scrawl, achieved with bated breath and labored effort, but his word was a gold bond. He wouldn't have known a C.A. 1 from the Congressional Record. If he broke a leg, he was simply "laid up". But not definitely so. I know of an instance when one of this gentry got up out of bed with a leg in splints and rode five miles and back to keep an appointment. He developed a limp after that, a permanent one. I attended his wedding a few years later and looked on as he limped from the ranch house with his bride. They stepped up on their horses and rode off, headed back to "the cabin", she with her wardrobe in a spotlessly white flour sack tied to the back of her saddle.

I know of another, possessed of a little more education than the average at that time. He rose swiftly after the transfer of the Service to the Department of Agriculture. He was made Supervisor and discharged the duties of that position with credit both to himself and the Service. Because of his knowledge of the livestock industry, he was transferred to another locality and brought face to face with one of the largest cattle companies in the west and one that had never acknowledged the new order. The management of the big company knew this fellow, and realizing that opposition to him would be hopeless, they apparently came into "the fold". Things moved along with smooth routine for a few years, then he was approached by a representative of the company. Their manager was leaving. They were faced with a possible disruption of their friendly relations with the Service - unless they could find someone familiar with the regulations of the Service and their own business requirements. In order to preserve this amiable relationship, would he consider the position of manager for the company?

The Supervisor thought it over. He was well qualified for the position and his salary was small, about half that offered by the company. And, it looked like an opportunity to cement and preserve the satisfactory relationship that existed between the Service and the company. So he resigned and went over to the company. All went well for awhile - a year, maybe longer. Then things began to happen. I will brief the details.

Bordering the holdings of the big cattle company were numerous small ranchers who were gradually increasing their herds under "commensurate" ranch holding privilege. But their use of Forest range was largely dependent upon adjacent early spring range used by both the company and them. The use of this range had been a bone of contention between the small ranchers and the big company prior to the advent of the Forest Supervisor mentioned. He had ironed out and reconciled their differences. But once he was in their employ, their old policy of attempting to eliminate the small user by destroying his range was revived. The former Supervisor, now manager for the company, received instructions from "higher up" to move in a vast herd of steers on this small range. Eat the small ranchers out, definitely eliminate them from further competition with the big company!

They probably felt that he would carry out their orders explicitly. Wasn't he working for them now? Were they not paying him much more than the Service had paid him? He was out of the Service now, and if he quit the company he would be entirely out. He had few, if any, savings. He couldn't afford to quit. Their reasoning was sound, except for one thing; they overlooked his allegiance to a principle, the principle of fair dealing, and his loyalty to a cause, the cause of conservation.

He resigned the managership. I don't know what he told them. Knowing the man as I do, I have a feeling that what he did tell them could be considered as "plenty". He was taken back into the Service and is now retired.

This is not a eulogy of the cowboy, as a cowboy. Rather is it a eulogy of that indomitable spirit and intense loyalty that he and others of that day brought to the Service. He was simply selected for this article as the most distinctive type of the period. The men who helped build the prestige of the Service came from many walks of life; construction bosses, logging bosses, civil engineers, ranchers, and others. All of them carried as a stock in trade unswerving loyalty and a firm belief in the cause they represented. Taken as a whole they were probably a pretty tough crowd, but in the regulation of grazing and logging they faced a situation with which only men of their character and training could cope.

Those were tough days and the pay was small. Hardship and sometimes danger was their lot. The day was never too long nor the night too stormy, if duty called. And the arrival of the pay check was decidedly not the main event of the month. They sowed well and deep, those men, the seeds of conservation. And sometimes they sowed to the angry whine of rifle bullets, for in a few instances some of them died with their boots on. But they carried on, and they laid the corner stone for the policy of the greatest good to the greatest number.

The taking over by the Forest Service, and the regulation and administration of the various uses of an area as large as the original

forest reservations, was a task of no mean proportions. This vast area was wild and untamed. Few roads and trails existed, and telephone lines were fewer yet. Within its borders the old time cattle king stood with his back to the wall, jealous of his rights and suspicious of interference. The far-flung tentacles of the lumber interests were reaching out for the choicest timber lands and fiercely resisting all efforts toward regulation. Range wars swept back and forth over this wilderness and remnants of the old outlaw bands were still to be found within its fastness.

It was inevitable that under such conditions there would be bred men of the type of the pioneer in conservation. It was my privilege to stand on the side lines and view the activities of those men, and later to enter the Service and become intimately acquainted with some of them. In the various Ranger Stations there hangs a roster of those that have preceded the present incumbent. I never read those rosters without a feeling that back of this simple list of names lies the story of the Service. Some day, perhaps, a gifted and accredited writer will unearth and put into print the story of that period. And I predict that when, and if, such a volume is prepared, drama, tragedy, romance, and even humor, will stalk through its pages hand in hand with the fight for conservation.

But the writer of such a volume will not find all his material in the dry and dusty files of that time. He must meet and know and talk to the men who lived it. And the time is short. Their ranks are being thinned by the sweep of the Grim Reaper, but the esprit de corps established by them will continue to live and endure as our heritage to the cause of conservation, for figuratively and literally, they "sold their guns" to the Service.

TODAY VS. YESTERDAY

In this period of high speed, we are inclined to look back and feel that a few years ago we all had time to accomplish many things which may be slighted today. However, years ago we probably felt that those times were high pressure days the same as we do today, judging from a Washington office inspector's comment on a Region Three Forest Management Plan which reads:

"I understand that Supervisor personally prepared the report and in view of the multitudinous duties involved upon a Forest Supervisor in charge of a Forest such as the I feel that he is especially entitled to high credit for the work in these modern high pressure days."

The report is dated 1924.



MISCELLANEOUS

CARNEGIE'S DESERT LABORATORY TRANSFERRED TO FOREST SERVICE

After six months of negotiations a deed of conveyance has been executed and recorded covering the transfer to the United States of the Carnegie Institution's internationally known Desert Laboratory located 3 miles from the business center of Tucson, Arizona. The arrangements for the acquisition of this property, by donation, were initiated by the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station and consummated by the Chief's office and Region 3.

The transfer includes 220 acres of land owned by the Institution, with approximately 24 acres additional in smaller parcels to be conveyed later; 640 acres of leased State lands; a one-story laboratory building of native stone, 20 x 122 feet, with two wings, 16 by 36 feet; a second building, 28 by 46 feet; several smaller buildings to be transferred at a later date; and the necessary appurtenant structures such as power line, pipe lines, storage tanks, garage, and fence surrounding the deeded and State lands. The Institution's investment records show the value of this property to exceed \$80,000. Included also in the donation is a great variety of scientific apparatus, office equipment, shop tools, valued at probably \$15,000, and in addition what is said to be the best biological library in the Southwest.

The Desert Laboratory was started in 1902 on the recommendation of an advisory committee of the Carnegie Institution of which Mr. Pinchat was a member. It has been continuously used by the Institution since that date for experimentation on methods by which plants performed their functions under the extraordinary conditions existing in the desert. The results of this work have been set forth in over 400 journal articles, monographs, and books. Many foreign as well as American scientists have made use of the facilities of the Desert Laboratory for carrying out special investigations. Dr. Forrest Shreve, present director of the Desert Laboratory, will complete his investigations during the next few years. All other research work here by the Institution is being closed out.

The buildings will be renovated and the site further developed, for use within the next year as the headquarters for the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station.

GOLD WATCH FOR CHENEY

On June 27 Associate Regional Forester Cheney received a new gold Hamilton, with the following inscription engraved on the back: "Morton M. Cheney, President, 1939-40, Rotary Club of Albuquerque, N.M."

The watch was presented by members of the Club when Mr. Cheney completed his year as President and was congratulated on "doing a swell job." During his term the Club enjoyed steady progress, increased membership and improved attendance. The Club was host to the annual district conference of Rotary, and promoted it so successfully that all records in the 17-year life of the district, for conference attendance and activity, were broken.

MR. KIRKLAND OF THE WO OFFICE VACATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Mr. Burt P. Kirkland of the Division of Forest Economics, Washington Office, was an office visitor June 17. Mr. Kirkland and family were on a vacation trip and were particularly interested in securing literature on the places of interest in New Mexico. They entered New Mexico by way of Carlsbad and visited the Ruidoso country on the Lincoln and planned trips into the Santa Fe and Carson country.

NATURAL BRIDGE - DISCOVERY

Approximately ninety years ago a hot-headed Scotch youth, living then on the east coast of Scotland, was given a switching by his mother. This peeved him to an extent that he ran away from home, got employment on a boat and took to sea. He worked diligently, made steady advancement and in due time became captain of the boat. This boat was accidentally rammed and sunk in San Francisco harbor. Captain David Gowan collected some insurance on the boat, bought some sheep and some Morgan brood mares, and drifted eastward. He became well acquainted with the Indians and for a time was Chief of one of the tribes, - probably the Mohaves. Later, however, some unfriendly Indians made trouble and got away with all of his sheep and all of the horses except one colt. He drifted on farther east into Arizona, where he prospected for several years with varying success. In about 1882 he discovered Natural Bridge. By this time many years had elapsed since leaving Scotland and he had not written home in all this time. Somehow, however, a sketch of information regarding the discovery of Natural Bridge was published in an English paper and in connection with the brief article Dave Gowan's name was mentioned. His relatives there wrote him, just on a slim hope, and they received an immediate reply. In due time David Gowan Goodfellow, Dave Gowan's cousin, came to the United States and to Arizona. From the discovery of the Natural Bridge by Dave Gowan he had held it under an old "squatter's right" claim; but, after David Goodfellow had become a citizen of the United States, Gowan relinquished his squatter's claim so that Mr. Goodfellow could file on the place. "Davy" Gowan, after he became old, settled at a small cabin near the head of Deer Creek, where he died in 1925. He is still remembered by many of the old-timers. The Natural Bridge which he discovered is one of the largest in the world and it now attracts many visitors. (Tonto Bulletin)

IOWA STATE FORESTRY CAMP

The Iowa State College is holding a summer camp for two months in the Jemez Mountains with 50 freshmen in attendance. Mr. Odell Julander a member of the teaching staff is known to a number in this Region as he was employed on the North Kaibab from 1933 to 1936 when he resigned to accept a professorship at the Iowa State College. Mr. Julander stated that the students would be taken into the field in order to see some of the actual work being done by the forest ranger. Representatives of the RO and the Santa Fe N.F. visited the group and gave informative talks.

PIONEER NATURALIST IN ARIZONA

Edgar Alexander Mearns was probably the first naturalist of note to visit Arizona. In 1884, Mearns, a young eastern doctor, entered the Army and was assigned to Camp Verde where he remained four years. During this time he explored most of north-central Arizona and made long trips into other parts of the State. He collected several thousand birds and mammals most of which he gave to the American Museum of Natural History and those he retained were given, after his death (1916) to the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. One of the most important works ever written on Natural History of the southwest is his monumental "Mammals of the Mexican Boundary of the United States."

(From article in July Plateau by Allan R. Phillips)



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